United Nations S/PV.3381

Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

Provisional

3381st Meeting

Thursday, 26 May 1994, 11.30 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Gambari	(Nigeria)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Cardenas
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Li Zhaoxing
	Czech Republic	Mr. Rovensky
	Djibouti	Mr. Dorani
	France	Mr. Mérimée
	New Zealand	Mr. Keating
	Oman	Mr. Al-Taee
	Pakistan	Mr. Marker
	Russian Federation	Mr. Vorontsov
	Rwanda	Mr. Abimana
	Spain	Mr. Yañez Barnuevo
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David Hannay
	United States of America	Mr. Gnehm

Agenda

Central America: efforts towards peace

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/561 and Add.1)

Letter dated 24 May 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/612)

94-85685 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12 noon.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Central America: efforts towards peace

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/561 and Add.1)

Letter dated 24 May 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/612)

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, contained in document S/1994/561 and Addendum 1; and a letter dated 24 May 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, contained in document S/1994/612.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1994/613, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Gnehm (United States of America): The step the Council takes today in renewing the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) signifies not only the continued success of this operation for the international community, but, moreover, a triumph for the people of El Salvador, a triumph of peace over adversity, democracy over war, conciliation over animosity. On behalf of my Government, I congratulate the people of El Salvador - and praise them - on the successful completion of elections which saw the participation of all sides in a peaceful, if imperfect, political milestone.

ONUSAL's role in the Salvadorian peace process has been absolutely essential. This process has transformed political life in El Salvador and brings the hope of a bright future for a country that just a few years ago was tormented by the violent polarization of society.

My Government must recognize the singular role played by outgoing President Alfredo Cristiani in effecting the heartening transition to peace. Similarly, this transition would not have been possible without the cooperation and commitment of the FMLN. The just-completed timetable for the implementation of pending agreements testifies to this continuing cooperation between the parties.

We very much welcome the commitment made by President-elect Armando Calderón Sol, reiterated here in New York, to the Peace Accords in their entirety, and his pledge to carry forward with this noble advance towards the creation of what he has called a "completely new El Salvador".

Much remains to be done, however, in implementing important elements of those Accords. We note particularly the need for full deployment of the new National Civil Police, for completion of the land transfer and reform programme, for assistance to ex-combatants and for fulfilment of all recommendations of the Commission on the Truth. It is our belief that ONUSAL can and will continue to provide important assistance and advice during the final stage of implementation of the Peace Accords.

We welcome the intent of the Secretary-General, as conveyed in his report of 11 May, to continue reducing ONUSAL as it meets its objectives. We must stress the importance of continued monitoring of ONUSAL's expenses, a key element in the sound management of any peacekeeping operation. We look forward to the Secretary-General's report in August on these most important issues.

Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China) *(interpretation from Chinese):* There is no lack of success stories in United Nations peace-keeping operations, and the issue of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) under our consideration today is about to become another one. Practice in El Salvador proves that

the success of a peacekeeping operation depends, first and foremost, on whether the parties to a conflict have the sincerity and political will to resolve the conflict and achieve reconciliation. It is only through the parties to a conflict that the root cause of the conflict can be genuinely removed. In the final analysis, the role of peacekeepinq operations is one of complementing and promoting the process.

The advances made in the peace process in El Salvador have been hard won, and the successful completion of the mandate of ONUSAL still requires the continued efforts of the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN to overcome the delays in implementing the Peace Accord and start early implementation of the "Timetable for the implementation of the most important outstanding agreements", concluded recently, especially such issues as the deployment of the National Civil Police, the transfer of land and the demobilization and resettlement of ex-combatants, so as to avoid falling short of success for lack of a final effort.

The draft resolution before us has reflected this spirit, and the Chinese deleqation will therefore vote in favour of it.

Though China and Latin America are geographically far apart, China has always attached great importance to the process of peaceful settlement of the conflicts concerned, and has actively supported the Security Council in its unswerving efforts to restore peace and stability in these war-torn countries. China will continue to do so in the future.

Mr. Sardenberg (Brazil) *(interpretation from Spanish):* Brazil follows with great interest the evolution of the political process in El Salvador. We share the positive evaluation by the Secretary-Gereral in his recent report on the situation in that country. The inclusion of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in the political life of the country and the setting in motion of an electoral process held under conditions that were generally acceptable indicate that the Salvadorians are very close to the successful consolidation of the peace process.

Brazil welcomes with particular satisfaction the agreement between the Government and the FMLN on the "Timetable for the implementation of the most important outstanding agreements", signed on 19 May. Steps such as the deployment of the National Civil Police and the disbanding of the National Police, as well as to the programme of land transfers, represent important provisions for national reconciliation. It is essential that the parties continue moving forward in their efforts to achieve the many goals set in the Peace Accords.

Much has been achieved. But at this crucial moment in the consolidation of peace in El Salvador, it would be most disturbing if the United Nations were removed from the process. Although notable progress has been made, important aspects of the Accords have still not been fully carried out. Therefore, the delegation of Brazil supports the renewal, for a six-month period, of the verification and good offices activities of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), in which Brazil takes an active part. Likewise, we hope that the parties will continue moving towards national reconciliation and fully comply with all the provisions of the Chapultepec Accords and the recently signed agreement of 19 May.

The delegation of Brazil recognizes the important role played by President Alfredo Cristiani and the leaders of the FMLN in consolidating peace in El Salvador. We wish also to express our gratitude to the Secretary-General, to Mr. Augusto Ramírez Ocampo and to the personnel of ONUSAL. The delegation of Brazil welcomes Mr. ter Horst, who was appointed the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 1 April.

The peace process in El Salvador contains the necessary elements to be an example to the world. Nevertheless, the Security Council must continue watching the situation in order to prevent any risk to the process of national reconciliation.

El Salvador seems to be emerging from a long period of lost hopes to enter a new era based on the Peace Accords and the choice made by its people in favour of democracy and the rule of law. Brazil will continue to support the peace process in El Salvador, a brother nation of Latin America, in the Security Council and in other United Nations organs.

Mr. Yañez Barnuevo (Spain) *(interpretation from Spanish):* I wish first to thank the Secretary-General for the submission of his report of 11 May on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) and for the five reports on the electoral process supervised by the ONUSAL Electoral Division. I wish also to echo the

two reports concerning the human rights situation in El Salvador submitted to the General Assembly since last November on the basis of the work of the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL.

Similarly, I wish to pay tribute to the representatives of the Secretary-General in El Salvador: Mr. Ramírez Ocampo, until 31 March, and, since that date, Mr. ter Horst. The work of both has been most commendable and accounts in large measure for the success of ONUSAL in its tasks of observation and support for the process of national reconciliation of the Salvadorian people.

Since the adoption of resolution 888 (1993) last November, which renewed the mandate of ONUSAL - which we are now preparing to renew once again - El Salvador has held presidential, legislative and municipal elections, and has also elected its representatives to the Central American Parliament. The elections of 20 March and 24 April are a historical landmark that irreversibly marks the overcoming of a conflict of more than 12 years' duration by integrating the FMLN into the Salvadorian political process, thus opening up a new phase in the country's institutional and democratic development.

The Security Council, in the statement of its President on 7 April last, echoed its support for the first round of elections which were held under appropriate conditions of freedom and safety. The same can be said of the second round of presidential elections, though both rounds presented certain problems of organization and participation. This underscores the need for Salvadorian institutions to engage in a reform of the electoral system that will guarantee the exercise of the right to vote for all Salvadorian voters.

In this context, my delegation takes note of the offer made by the United Nations to lend its technical support to those institutions so that this electoral reform can be carried out under the best possible conditions; this, I am certain, is the wish of all the political and social forces of El Salvador.

Though they are a very important landmark, the elections have not marked the end of the political process emanating from the Peace Agreements signed a little over two years ago between the Government and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). The report of the Secretary-General of 11 May describes the existence of significant provisions of those Agreements which still remain to be carried out in their entirety.

I believe we are all convinced of the importance of those pending aspects: first, the full implementation of programmes for the reintegration of former combatants, especially the programmes for the transfer of land; secondly, complete fulfilment of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth; and most especially the full replacement of the National Police by the National Civil Police, under conditions that respect the delicate balance set out in the Peace Agreements. On this aspect of compliance with the Peace Agreements, as well as on others, Spain has made a special contribution through ONUSAL and through bilateral and other channels.

If the delay and the difficulties experienced in the implementation of the Peace Agreements are a source of concern, the will demonstrated by the Salvadorian Government and the FMLN, as well as by other of the country's institutions and sectors, to move forward towards full implementation gives cause for hope and recognition of the efforts of Salvadorians to overcome past antagonisms.

We are particularly pleased that on 19 May last an Agreement was concluded on a timetable for the implementation of the most important agreements pending. That timetable, which contains provisions relating to the timing and form of compliance with the agreements, should be carried out strictly and, where necessary, with appropriate verification and assistance on the part of ONUSAL.

Through the draft resolution before us today, the Council urges the parties to spare no effort to respect the provisions of that timetable, which, in the final analysis, is nothing more than an appeal for full compliance with the Peace Agreements to w..ch the timetable refers.

We are sure that the Council's appeal will find fruitful ground in the willingness evinced by all Salvadorian political sectors. I wish to note in particular the renewed commitment of the President-elect, Mr. Calderon Sol, to the Peace Agreements, first made before the Salvadorian people and then before the United Nations Secretary-General and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General during the President-elect's visit to New York on the eve of his taking office on 1 June.

The members of the Council have understood that the presence of ONUSAL over the coming period, with the necessary adjustments, is still fully justified. The task of consolidating peace is of critical importance, and United Nations assistance continues to be necessary to

accompany the process and support the efforts of the Salvadorian people themselves. It is they who must shoulder their responsibility in the task of construction which falls principally to them. In this respect, Spain is confident that they will be capable of fulfilling the peace process in a way that will do honour to the historic agreement signed in Chapultepec.

Within a few days, the Joint Group for the Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups will present the conclusions of its work for the last six months. This evocation of the events of the past should promote a resolve never to allow them to be repeated and, in contrast, should make us appreciate fully the enormous progress that has been achieved in the past few years.

Beginning 1 June, the new institutions of El Salvador will be set in motion, no longer darkened by any shadow of doubt as to their legitimacy. This is due essentially to the remarkable achievements of the previous administration of President Cristiani and the leaders of the FMLN. Between them, they have made it possible for us to move forward to a new chapter in the history of El Salvador, a chapter in which leadership will be in the hands of civil society and political parties integrated into a democratic system.

Mr. Cárdenas (Argentina) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Today, the Security Council is considering the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), thus fulfilling one further phase that is of decisive importance in the consolidation of democracy in that kindred nation.

The transparency and legitimacy observed during the electoral process are unequivocal signs of the democratic determination already shown by the Government and people of El Salvador and their irreversible resolve to consolidate their civil institutions within a framework of peace and mutual respect among the various political sectors participating. The aftermath of this electoral process and the firm commitment to consolidate peace and democracy in El Salvador, in conformity with the Chapultepec Agreements, justify the extension of the mandate of ONUSAL and demonstrates that the instruments of the Organization are being adapted to the need to resolve those crises in which the parties involved express their will to settle their differences peacefully.

For those reasons, we express our support for the proposal made by the Secretary-General, on the understanding that, along with a settlement of those issues that have been on hold by virtue of the timetable set down in the Peace Agreements, the force should be gradually refuced in a flexible manner in order to guarantee the proper completion of the task for which it was originally created.

This renewal of ONUSAL should be reinforced by an appeal to the parties to honour without delay the commitments they have undertaken. To that end, specific and realistic dates should be set for the discussion of pending issues.

My delegation took active part, to the extent of its ability, in all of the preliminary negotiations leading up to the text before us today. That participation was our way of expressing once again our commitment to the process of pacification and democratization of Central America, a process we have actively promoted: first, with military observers in the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), subsequently with a unit of patrol boats, and in 1991 with a medical team from our navy, as well as with civilian observers who took part in the two rounds of elections held in March and April of this year in El Salvador.

Similarly, we will continue to support the culmination of the process and any initiative in the framework of our Organization which provides for continued implementation of the economic and social agreements deriving from the Peace Accords. For all these reasons, my delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Mr. Vorontsov (Russian Federation) *(interpretation from Russian):* The Russian delegation will support the draft resolution on extending the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) for six months, until 30 November 1994, under the conditions recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (S/1994/561).

We believe that a large part of the credit for the successful holding of the recently concluded presidential and parliamentary elections in El Salvador, which was the culmination of the peace process, goes to the international community - first and foremost the United Nations, its Secretary-General and his representatives, and also to the entire staff of ONUSAL.

The Russian Federation believes that with the holding of elections in El Salvador this mission has in principle carried out its major task. At the same time,

today's draft resolution is needed because, as is pointed out in the report of the Secretary-General, unresolved problems remain after the elections. There are still delays and difficulties in implementing a number of important aspects of the Peace Accords which require the use of the good offices of the Secretary-General and also the continuation of tasks aimed at ensuring control over the parties' fulfilment of their obligations to ensure a speedy conclusion of the peace process.

Here we attach particular importance to the emphatic appeal in the draft resolution to the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN strictly to comply with the "Agreement on a timetable" for the implementation of all aspects of the Peace Accords, and also to the request to the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed, as appropriate, on progress on the implementation of the Agreement, and to report no later than 31 August 1994 on compliance with its timetable and on other relevant issues.

We also attach great importance to the submission by the Secretary-General by 1 November 1994 of a report on the fulfilment and completion of ONUSAL'S mandate and on modalities for its progressive withdrawal, and also to the preparation by the Secretary-General, in consultation with competent specialized agencies, of modalities for assistance to El Salvador, within the framework of the Peace Accords, for the post-ONUSAL period - up to the conclusion of the present extension of its mandate. That will allow for a smooth transition from a peace-keeping operation to the normal activity of the United Nations specialized agencies to render assistance to that country.

The President: I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/1994/613.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 920 (1994).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. Mérimée (France) *(intepretation from French):* My delegation welcomes the recent events in El Salvador. After a very bloody conflict, which tore Salvadorian society apart for many years, democratic elections were held for the first time, allowing the country to acquire a new Government and a new Parliament, within which the former warring parties are now seated side by side.

In going to the polls, the citizens of El Salvador have demonstrated that they wish to turn a page in their history. They have shown their will to live in peace rather than to continue to wage war. They have preferred the path of reconciliation and progress to that of division and recession.

France wishes warmly to congratulate the outgoing President, Mr. Cristiani, and Mr. Shafick Handal, leader of the FMLN, for their restraint and determination in bringing the peace process to this point. We hope that the new President and the democratic opposition will continue to cooperate for full implementation of the Chapultepec Accords.

The United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) played a very important role in observing the implementation of these Accords. This is why France decided to vote in favour of this resolution, which extends ONUSAL's mandate for six months, until 30 November 1994.

However, my country believes that there will soon be a need to put an end to this peace-keeping operation. We understand that ONUSAL has the full confidence of the parties to supervise certain aspects of the Chapultepec Accords, in particular, the deployment of the Naional Civil Police and the demobilization of the present National Police. France regrets that in this last area the initial timetable laid down by the Peace Accords has not been fully respected. We ask the parties to commit themselves to strictly comply with the new timetable established on 19 May 1994 to apply essential points of the Accords.

On the other hand, we believe that the economic and social aspects of the Peace Accords, some of which may be concluded after 1995, can be dealt with from now on by specialized agencies of the United Nations. Resolution 920 (1994) explicitly provides for this. France urges the Secretariat to follow the example of these institutions particularly the United Nations Development Programme, which is already working in El

Salvador, to take action which will allow for a takeover from ONUSAL in El Salvador during the stage of consolidating peace.

The United Nations is today in demand throughout the globe. The Organization's resources are scarce and valuable. We need to preserve them for those situations which are truly relevant to peace-keeping. Therefore, the Security Council needs to know how to put an end to an operation when circumstances no longer justify its continuation. This will very soon be the case in El Salvador, and we are gratified, since this is a sign of success.

Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom): The adoption of this resolution marks an important and, hopefully, decisive step forward in the peace process in El Salvador. Through the efforts of the international community, of the United Nations, and, most importantly, through the courage and determination of the people of El Salvador themselves, elections have been held with the participation of all the parties, elections which international observers pronounced generally free and fair. The United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) played a pivotal role in the historic events leading up to those elections. The United Nations can be justifiably proud of its achievements, and of the skill and dedication of the international personnel who have participated in the operation.

The task facing El Salvador, and ONUSAL, now is to consolidate what has been achieved in the peace process and by the conduct of the elections. To this end my Government feels it right that ONUSAL's mandate has been extended for one further six-month period, coinciding with the first six months in office of the new Government of El Salvador. As the Secretary-General made clear in his report, and the President-elect of El Salvador has acknowledged, there remains work to be done in implementing the outstanding provisions of the Peace Accords. The momentum must not be allowed to falter. But the task more and more must be taken on by Salvadorians themselves. The international community can and should continue to assist the process, but it cannot and should not become a substitute for action by the people of El Salvador themselves. My Government has been greatly encouraged in this regard by the agreement signed on 19 May by the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN, and by the President-elect's reaffirmation to you, Mr. President, and to the Secretary-General of his commitment to the timetable set out in that agreement.

ONUSAL has important tasks to perform in the coming months. But it is - and all the more credit to it - working itself out of a job; and the process of winding it down must also move ahead. The United Nations future role in El Salvador will be in the fields of development and human rights and not in peace-keeping. My Government will back international efforts to establish a coordinated framework for continued United Nations assistance to El Salvador once ONUSAL withdraws. The resolution we have just adopted is a crucial step in this process.

May I conclude by offering my Government's congratulations to the President-elect and to the newly elected representatives of the people of El Salvador. They have our support as they continue the task of implementing the peace accords and rebuilding their country.

The President: I should now like to make a statement in my capacity as Head of the Nigerian delegation.

Nigeria shares with the people of El Salvador immense joy and satisfaction at the progress which ONUSAL has made in their country. We would like to pay a special tribute to the Secretary-General and to his Special Representative in El Salvador for their efforts, as well as to those who have played such vital roles in the peace process there.

For close to 12 years that country has with great difficulties searched for durable peace. Now, at last, with the elections which have so far been held in the country, it now seems to be on the verge of that durable peace. I should like to congratulate the President-elect, with whom I was priviledged to speak with in my capacity as President of the Security Council. None the less, the Nigerian delegation feels that much still needs to be done for peace finally to take root in the country. The United Nations cannot at this stage turn its back on the people of El Salvador; therefore, Nigeria supports the tenor of the present resolution which urges to Government of El Salvador and the FMLN to comply with the agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important agreements pending. This resolution also rightly decides to extend the mandate of ONUSAL until 30 November 1994 in the terms recommended by the Secretary-General.

Nigeria has always felt and would like to repeat that the issue is not whether to terminate a mission whose task

is completed. In ONUSAL as well as in all other United Nations peace-keeping operations the issue is how to wind up a successful operation, or what appears to be a successful operation, in such a way and at such a time that the actions taken by this Council will not be self-defeating.

We join in the call for sustained support from the international community for the peace process in El Salvador and especially of the intervention by all international institutions engaged in the fields of development and finance. Nigeria is delighted to have voted in favour of the resolution that has just been adopted on El Salvador, and we look forward to an El Salvador that enjoys peace and is able to resume a programme of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development.

I now resume my function as President of the Council.

There are no further speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3382

Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

Provisional

3382nd Meeting

Thursday, 26 May 1994, 12.35 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Gambari	(Nigeria)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Zawels
	Brazil	Mr. Fujita
	China	Mr. Li Zhaoxing
	Czech Republic	Mr. Rovensky
	Djibouti	Mr. Dorani
	France	Mr. Ladsous
	New Zealand	Mr. Keating
	Oman	Mr. Al-Hassan
	Pakistan	Mr. Marker
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sidorov
	Rwanda	Mr. Abimana
	Spain	Mr. Rodriguez
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David Hannay
	United States of America	Mr. Gnehm

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/587)

94-85691 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 12.35 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/587)

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, document S/1994/587 and Corr.1.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1994/620, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 921 (1994).

In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Force (S/1994/587) states in paragraph 20:

> 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.'

"That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/27.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3383

Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

Provisional

3383rd Meeting
Monday, 30 May 1994, 9.15 p.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Gambari	(Nigeria)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Cardenas
	Brazil	Mr. Valle
	China	Mr. Li Zhaoxing
	Czech Republic	Mr. Kovanda
	Djibouti	Mr. Olhaye
	France	Mr. Ladsous
	New Zealand	Mr. Keating
	Oman	Mr. Al-Khussaiby
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sidorov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Pedauye
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Inderfurth

Agenda

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631)

94-85703 (E)

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The meeting was called to order at 9.15 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea, in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Motomura (Japan) and Mr. Chong-Ha Yoo (Republic of Korea) took the places reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them a note by the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General, document S/1994/631.

I should like to draw members' attention to the following other documents: S/1994/601, note by the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 19 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General; S/1994/513 and S/1994/540, letters dated 28 April and 5 May 1994 respectively, from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council have also received photocopies of a letter dated 30 May 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued as document S/1994/634.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the statements made by the President of the Council on 8 April 1993 (S/25562) and 31 March 1994 (S/PRST/1994/13) and its relevant resolution.

"The Council has noted the fact that the DPRK has allowed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors to complete the inspection activities agreed between the IAEA and the DPRK on 15 February 1994, thus taking one step in fulfilling its obligations under the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement and in honouring its non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

"The Council reaffirms the critical importance of IAEA safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty on the NonProliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the contribution which progress in non-proliferation makes to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Council has considered the letter from the Director General of the IAEA to the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1994, and is gravely concerned by the IAEA's assessment that if the discharge operation at the five megawatt reactor continues at the same rate, the IAEA's opportunity to select, segregate and secure fuel rods for later measurements in accordance with IAEA standards will be lost within days.

"The Council strongly urges the DPRK only to proceed with the discharge operations at the five megawatt reactor in a manner which preserves the technical possibility of fuel measurements, in accordance with the IAEA's requirements in this regard.

"The Council calls for immediate consultations between the IAEA and the DPRK on the necessary technical measures.

"The Council requests the Director General of the IAEA to maintain IAEA inspectors in the DPRK to monitor activities at the five megawatt reactor.

"The Council decides to remain actively seized of the matter and that further Security Council consideration will take place if necessary in order to achieve full implementation of the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/28.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 9.20 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3384

Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

Provisional

3384th Meeting

Tuesday, 31 May 1994, 3.30 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Gambari	(Nigeria)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Cardenas
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Li Zhaoxing
	Czech Republic	Mr. Kovanda
	Djibouti	Mr. Olhaye
	France	Mr. Mérimée
	New Zealand	Mr. Keating
	Oman	Mr. Al-Khussaiby
	Pakistan	Mr. Marker
	Russian Federation	Mr. Vorontsov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Yañez Barnuevo
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David Hannay
	United States of America	Mr. Gnehm

Agenda

The situation in Angola

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/611)

94-85709 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 5.15 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Angola

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/611)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Angola and Portugal, in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" (Angola) took a place at the Council table; Mr. Catarino (Portugal) took the place reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), document S/1994/611. Members of the Council also have before them document S/1994/628, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

Members of the Council have received photocopies of a letter dated 31 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/1994/637.

I should also like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following revisions to be made to the text of the draft resolution contained in document S/1994/628 in its provisional form.

At the beginning of the draft resolution, the words "The Security Council" should be inserted.

In the second line of the eleventh preambular paragraph, the word "the" should be replaced by "their".

In the first line of operative paragraph four, the word "unconditional" should be replaced by "formal".

Finally, in the penultimate line of operative paragraph four, the word "prevarication" should be replaced by "procrastination".

The first speaker is the representative of Angola, on whom I now call.

Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" (Angola): Mr. President, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Angola and on my own behalf, I should like to begin by congratulating you on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the current month. We are certain that your vast diplomatic experience and intellectual skills, which you have demonstrated on numerous occasions, will ensure the success of the work of this important body.

I would also like to congratulate the outgoing President, Ambassador Colin Keating, on the wise and dynamic way in which he steered the work of the Council during the past month.

I cannot fail the express the Angolan Government's appreciation for the efforts towards peace and understanding in Angola made by the Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, particularly through his Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, who has been playing the difficult role of mediator in an effective and dedicated manner - a factor that has contributed to the advance of the talks. My Government has reiterated its confidence in the performance of the mediation team and will continue to extend its best cooperation in the ongoing efforts.

I would like to point out the high quality of the report on Angola submitted by the Secretary-General; it clearly reflects the development of the situation in the political, military and humanitarian fields and underscores the additional efforts carried out to speed up the peace process. However, my Government welcomes

with reservation the reference made in the report about the future of the United Nations mission in Angola.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the Government of Zambia and to His Excellency Frederick Chiluba for continuing to make himself and his country available to host the peace talks, and to thank the countries members of the troika of observers - Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America - and the countries members of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity for their commitment to the search for a rapid, negotiated solution to the conflict.

The situation in Angola has for a long time now retained the attention of the Council, which in the past had the opportunity to identify its main cause, that is, the unilateral violation of the "Acordos de Paz" for Angola, and stated that the only path to a definitive and lasting solution is the negotiation of a formula based on the "Acordos de Paz" for Angola and other platforms agreed upon on the outcome of the September 1992 elections and on the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

It was within that framework that the Angolan Government has committed itself, since the beginning of the post-electoral crisis, to find a rapid, fair and lasting solution, having taken the initiative to negotiate with UNITA, despite the fact that that organization had violated the "Acordos de Paz" and broken the rules of the legal constitutional system of the Republic of Angola by resorting to unconstitutional means to overthrow the Government and the democratic institutions legitimately put in place by the elections, and by persisting in intensifying the war in order to expand the areas of the territory under its control.

This willingness on the part of the Government notwithstanding, we have during the course of the past two years witnessed an escalation of the conflict and an excessive and premeditated delay on the part of UNITA to proceed with the negotiations; we have also realized the incapacity of the international community, in particular the United Nations, to curtain bellicose goals and encourage the peace process in Angola.

The successive resolutions adopted in this Council containing mandatory measures have not been fully implemented; at the same time, there is lack of international pressure to make UNITA show more flexibility and demonstrate in practice that it is in fact interested in a just peace.

These factors have contributed to the failure of the previous rounds, when, each time, more obstacles were being raised that lacked any kind of political, legal or moral foundation in the light of the negotiating platforms unanimously accepted as valid for the peace process.

In every round of talks held until then, my Government demonstrated maximum flexibility and made numerous concessions.

We realize, however, that each time the Government makes a concession aimed at achieving results, new demands for flexibility are place upon it without any corresponding gesture by the other party which, on the contrary, takes an increasingly inflexible and aggressive stand in the military field, causing a generalized feeling of frustration and distrust.

On the other hand, the Angolan Government regards as bad faith and an unconstructive attitude the lobbying in which UNITA is engaging to persuade the United Nations to withdraw its forces from Angola - this at a time when the United Nations is playing a crucial role in reaching an understanding in re-establishing peace in Lusaka.

The Angolan Government calls attention to this danger and stresses the need for the Security Council to take measures to counter immediately UNITA's intentions.

In a spirit of good faith and national reconciliation the Government accepted at the time it was formed, immediately after the first elections, to integrate members of the opposition, including members of UNITA, assigning them cabinet posts in the ministries of culture, agriculture, public works and social reintegration, as well as the posts of deputy minister of defence and deputy chief of staff of the armed forces, among other positions in the State hierarchy.

Later on in the course of the talks the Government accepted the principle of broadening UNITA's participation at the central, provincial, municipal and local community levels. In this regard it offered UNITA an additional number of Government portfolios, including the post of cabinet minister in the ministries of commerce, health, tourism and hotel industry, construction materials, the posts of deputy minister of

geology and mines and deputy minister of the media - in other words, information - in addition to eight posts of governor and deputy governor, as well as head of government in dozens of municipal and local community governments. In addition to that, the Government decided to relinquish to UNITA six posts of head of diplomatic mission or ambassador.

On 25 May 1994, in one more gesture of flexibility, the Angolan Government, in a spirit of national reconciliation and with the purpose of joining efforts towards the reconstruction of the country and the re-establishment of peace and unity, decided to reply to the 17 March proposal submitted by the mediation team by including in the cabinet personalities from the opposition - an attitude that demonstrates its willingness to consider the broadening of UNITA's participation in the Government.

This is clear evidence that the Government has already gone too far in its concessions and its flexibility. It thinks that it is now incumbent upon UNITA to take serious steps and to demonstrate through its actions that it is interested in a negotiated solution of the conflict created by itself. It is therefore important that the international community show more consistent firmness in its solidarity with the Government so that the different political groups in the country, as well as the population in general, have a better acceptance of the kind of flexibility shown so far and understand the usefulness of the flexibility demanded from the other party.

This crucial opportunity for lasting peace in Angola is on the table and should not be jeopardized or serve as an excuse to delay the peace process further. The moment is ripe for constructive attitudes and positions on the part of UNITA. Although the Lusaka talks, which have been taking place for more than six months, have resulted in significant progress - I stress "significant progress" - they still have some way to go because UNITA sometimes assumes positions that are contrary to Angolan constitutional law. If those positions were accepted, they would defeat the purpose of the establishment in Angola of a multi-party democracy free of any ethnic, regional or racial limitations or discrimination.

It would be unfair to establish a parallel between the solution to the South African conflict and that of Angola, as some would advocate. The only lesson that the Angolans themselves could draw from the elections that took place in South Africa is that all the rival parties have abandoned violence and war in order to participate in politics. The known Bantustans have been destroyed and order has been restored, while in the case of Angola UNITA has rejected the election results and resorted to, and continues to engage in, violence as a political means to attain its objectives. When UNITA decides to follow the good example of South Africa by stopping the violence and the war, then there will be peace and tranquillity in my country, Angola.

The South African political scenario is radically different from that of Angola. Therefore, the international community should force UNITA to stop the war, face the facts and follow the path of democracy, which is the only political solution to the Angolan conflict.

As clearly stated in the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/611), the military situation in Angola continues to deteriorate because UNITA has, in the past months, increased its offensives with the objective of occupying more stretches of territory and hindering the course of the country's economic development. In the face of this war campaign, which has resulted in a true genocide of the Angolan people and in the destruction of their country, the Government feels that it has to assume its constitutional responsibilities and defend the people, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola whenever and wherever they are threatened.

The stepping-up of military activity by UNITA in Angola is possible only because of the continued support that it keeps receiving from the neighbouring country of Zaire, which serves as a transit zone for the re-supply of the UNITA forces and as a base from which military offensives are launched. The Angolan Government is in possession of evidence that shows the involvement of the current Zairian regime in supporting UNITA, in flagrant violation of the arms and fuel embargo imposed by the Security Council against that organization.

Given the seriousness of the situation and the involvement of Zaire, as described in the memorandum sent for the Council's attention and the latest reports on logistics flights from Zaire that we will submit to the Council, the Angolan Government strongly requests that the Council instruct the sanctions Committee, a very important body established by resolution 864 (1993), to send an investigating team to Zaire to verify the charges and recommend measures to stop such operations.

The aircraft involved in this violation of the embargo, aircraft which fly from Zaire, are associated with a number of private companies. They include the

following: Viscount V744, Nordatlas N2501, Electra L188, Britannia-31 (BR31), Douglas DC6, Ilyushin Il76, TSA (Trans Service Airlift), BAL (Blue Air Line), Guila Air, TAC (Trans Air Cargo), UTAIR and PAE, just to mention some. They have used the Ndjili airport in Kinshasa and the airstrips G652D and UG652D, and have then proceeded to other airstrips to gain access to Kafunfo in the Angolan mining-province of Lunda-Norte and other towns in the interior of Angola. I refer to just some of the reports we have received on the basis of which my Government can offer evidence of Zairian involvement.

Zaire's involvement in the Angolan conflict is known, given the implications of the use of Zairian territory by UNITA to facilitate its movements and the launching of attacks in Angola. This blatantly direct involvement of Zaire in the destabilization of Angola constitutes an act of aggression against my country, in the light of the definition of aggression given by the United Nations in 1974. Besides, this act is a serious violation of the embargo on the supply of weapons to UNITA imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 864 (1993), in view of which we request that special attention of the Security Council be given to this matter.

The prolonging and escalation of the war by UNITA have made the humanitarian situation in Angola increasingly dramatic, and its consequences are currently affecting a great portion of the population. I remind the Council that since UNITA resumed the war more than 3 million people have been displaced and several thousand have fled and are now refugees in neighbouring countries, while thousands more have been crippled for the rest of their lives, particularly the victims of indiscriminately scattered land-mines - a group now estimated to number between 10,000 and 15,000 throughout the country. Entire cities, such as Kuito and Huambo, have been completely ravaged and many others have seen their economic and social infrastructures totally or partially destroyed.

As a result of this situation, the already precarious social and economic conditions under which the majority of Angolan families live have further deteriorated, accounting for the extremely high rates of poverty and malnutrition and, consequently, for the increasing mortality levels. It is critical that an end be put to this dramatic situation of the people of Angola, who had believed that the September 1992 elections heralded a future of peace, security and development.

As if that were not enough, the delivery of relief supplies is being hampered by UNITA, which regularly and systematically attacks the World Food Programme (WFP) planes, as recently happened in Malange Province, where WFP aircraft were attacked on 16, 18, 19 and 20 May while on a mission to deliver humanitarian aid to the population of this area. In addition, UNITA has taken to attacking storage facilities to steal relief supplies, which are then distributed to its troops.

As a result of this kind of incident, the Government decided on 21 May 1994 to halt temporarily the humanitarian aid flights until UNITA gave assurances that it would take action to prevent further loss of life and the destruction of assets used for the delivery of humanitarian aid to Angola.

The Angolan Government expresses its deepest appreciation to the international community for its generous support, in particular the organizations of the United Nations system, the non-governmental organizations, and the member countries of the European Union and other Governments, which did not hesitate to respond promptly to the appeal launched by the Angolan Government and the United Nations for humanitarian aid to the Angolan people.

I should like, on behalf of my Government, to praise the efforts made by the members of this Council in the preparation of the draft resolution to be adopted today, even if we would have preferred a wording that better reflected the Angolan situation.

Finally, we have learned with much sorrow that the UNITA negotiating team has withdrawn from the negotiating table alleging that the government forces were carrying out offensive operations against its positions.

We would like to draw the attention of the Council and the international community to this attitude, which is an attempt to bring about the failure of the Lusaka talks at a time when we are about to reach an agreement, and when the Government has accepted the enlargement proposal on national reconciliation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan peace process.

The President: I thank the representative of Angola for the very generous words of kindness he expressed to me and to my predecessor.

The next speaker is the representative of Portugal. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Catarino (Portugal): Before addressing the very important question that is before the Council today, please allow me first to compliment you, Mr. President, on the very able manner in which you have conducted the deliberations of the Council during this month of May. I should also like to congratulate your predecessor, Ambassador Keating of New Zealand, for his very successful efforts at the helm of this august body.

I believe it is well known to all that Portugal and Angola have very special and very strong ties that unite the peoples of our countries across the distance that separates us only geographically. These ties are at the root of Portugal's efforts to help bring about the end of the war in Angola. We have been involved in the Angolan peace process from the very beginning, from Bicesse to Lusaka. As a mediator first, and now as a member of the "troika" of observer countries, Portugal labours alongside the Russian Federation and the United States to help the United Nations negotiate a peaceful settlement to the conflict that unfortunately still ravages Angola.

We unequivocally condemn the persistent fighting in Angola, which not only continues to disrupt humanitarian attempts to alleviate the suffering of the population, but also has a very negative impact on the current negotiations. It is for the people as a whole that we must continue to endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

We must also recognize the importance that a united and peaceful Angola represents for the development of the region and for the entire African continent. We have recently witnessed the emergence of a newly democratic South Africa, and this very positive development, like others in the region, is most promising. But let there be no doubt that the development and progress of southern Africa will be dependent on the successful conclusion of the peace processes in Angola and Mozambique. Only then can we perhaps look forward to a brighter future for that part of our world. We in the international community have a responsibility to help this come about.

The role of the United Nations in this process is crucial. The Organization and, in particular, the Security Council, have a special responsibility, and we must be aware of the importance of today's meeting of the Council and of its decisions. The end of the Lusaka negotiations is within reach. Peace is possible. We must help to make it a certainty.

The Lusaka talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA have been protracted and very delicate, but thanks to the efforts of many, they have come very far and real progress has been achieved. We can say with a certain amount of hope, if not confidence, that the final global settlement is very near. In this respect, we welcome the Angolan Government's acceptance of the mediator's proposal on national reconciliation and we strongly urge UNITA to respond equally positively to the same proposal.

At the centre of all the coordinated efforts to bring peace to Angola is undoubtedly Maître Beye, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, whose untiring energy and inspired leadership have kept the parties talking and negotiating despite all the difficulties and obstacles. We believe that a very special tribute is owed to Maître Beye.

At this point we would like to stress the importance for all the neighbouring countries and others with interests in the area to muster their endeavors in support of the Angolan peace process, and we would urge them to continue to contribute positively to the mediation efforts which are being carried out by the United Nations.

The Security Council must remain acutely aware of the Angolan question, for it is one that requires special attention at this crucial point.

The international community, through the decisions of this very body, has made it perfectly clear that the only possible solution to the conflict in Angola is through negotiations. It is important that both parties have recognized this and that they have been involved in talks to that end. It is, however, essential that the process be seen through to its conclusion, and that what has already been achieved should not have been in vain.

But the negotiations cannot be prolonged indefinitely. The Security Council must send a clear and powerful signal to the parties that the international community expects them to reach an agreement within a reasonable time period in order that the peace process be implemented as soon as possible.

If necessary, the Council must be ready to consider adopting further measures in the event that the situation

so demands it. In this context, the Council must not allow to escape its attention the need for rigorous compliance with the measures it has already decreed. The current infractions of these measures must not be permitted to continue since, apart from flouting the authority of the Council, they negatively affect the peace process.

It is also true, on the other hand, that if and when an agreement is reached, the Council must be prepared to increase, from day one, the role and presence of the United Nations in Angola in order to ensure that what is gained at the negotiating table is not then lost on the ground for lack of means or commitment on the part of the international community.

The United Nations cannot abdicate its responsibilities with regard to any agreements that may be reached in Lusaka, and must therefore ensure that the necessary means are made available to effectively oversee and guarantee, from the very beginning, the implementation of a comprehensive peace settlement reached in Lusaka.

In this context, we would urge the United Nations and its Member States to ensure that once peace is achieved in Angola it will be nurtured and supported by the international community in such a way that the reconstruction of Angola becomes the next task of that country and its people.

The President: I thank the representative of Portugal for the kind words he addressed to me and to my predecessor.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it, as orally revised in its provisional form. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Gnehm (United States of America): The world yearns for peace. Peoples everywhere want to enrich life, not take it; they wish to build, not destroy. We in the Council, under your able leadership, Mr. President, have worked long hours to serve these aspirations and to advance the cause of peace. And where there is hope, none of us stint; all are ready to strengthen the peacemakers. But, unfortunately, we have learned that not all share our common purpose. Beyond this Chamber there are those who would paint their native soil with the blood of its sons and daughters. It is time for them to see the light.

Despite the promise of peace offered by the Lusaka talks, fighting has intensified, and new military offensives have been launched. As the responsible parties pursue their violent and ultimately meaningless attempt to secure minor tactical advantages, millions of Angolans suffer the constant threat of hunger, injury and death. This outrage will continue until Angola's leaders have the courage and the sense of responsibility to choose peace over war.

We are heartened by reports that the Government of Angola has accepted the proposal put forward by the mediation. We join others in urging UNITA to do likewise, and we would underscore the words in the draft resolution now before the Council which call on both parties to take the next steps now to finalize any details still outstanding. The decision before them is clear; the correct choice is obvious.

This Security Council draft resolution puts the leaders of Angola on notice that the patience of the international community is wearing thin. We trust they will understand and respond appropriately to this message But I wish today to end on a positive note. The United States stands ready to join the international community in implementing a peace accord. We look to the leaders of Angola to give us this opportunity to work together for the future of the people of Angola.

Mr. President, as your tenure as the Council's Chair draws to a close, know how much we esteem your efforts during this month of May. Your responsibilities have been grave and honourably discharged.

We will vote today in favour of the present draft resolution as a means to spur both parties to successfully conclude their negotiations and bring an end to the violence that has torn Angola apart.

The President: I thank the representative of the United States for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Sardenberg (Brazil): This is a momentous time for the people and Government of Angola and for all those others concerned with the tragic situation prevailing in that sister African country, to which Brazil is closely linked.

My Government welcomes wholeheartedly the positive response of the Government of Angola to the proposals on national reconciliation by the mediation. We strongly urge UNITA to act likewise. We are encouraged by this development and hope that by the end of June the Government of Angola and UNITA will be in a position to finalize the agreement that will put an end to the civil war which has ravaged that country for almost two decades.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank Ambassador Afonso Van Dunem "Mbinda" of Angola for his important statement. His words constitute additional evidence of his Government's commitment to the goal of national reconciliation and, ultimately, that of peace.

During last week's deliberations members of the Security Council had the privilege of receiving the visit of the representatives of the three observer countries and were given firsthand information on the Lusaka talks. Their tireless efforts to bring about peace are very commendable. We also fully acknowledge the role of Maître Beye, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in facilitating these negotiations. Maître Beye has shown tremendous dedication. His work in Lusaka has been crucial in fostering the peace process in Angola, and his performance should receive the fullest recognition.

I wish to renew my delegation's expression of gratitude to the Government of Zambia for its continued support for the talks being held in Lusaka. The efforts of African countries, particularly those of the subregion, continue to be essential in the promotion of peace in Angola.

We have particularly welcomed the recent statement of President Nelson Mandela pledging his country's intention to seek ways to contribute to the Angolan peace process. His position was reiterated here last week by the South African First Deputy Executive President, Mr. Thabo Mbeki. On that occasion my delegation expressed its hope that the inauguration of the first multiracial and democratically elected Government in South Africa would have a highly beneficial impact on the entire continent, especially in Angola and Mozambique.

The draft resolution before us has a very special meaning. It is not merely a routine renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II). My delegation has supported a limited extension of the mandate on the assumption that the Lusaka peace talks are indeed in their final stretch and that peace is finally at hand. This one-month extension, at this particular moment, clearly reflects the firm desire of the international community for an expeditious conclusion of the ongoing negotiations.

We could not agree more with the Secretary-General's position that the remaining issues relating to national reconciliation can be promptly resolved if realism, political will and good faith prevail. The Security Council, however, has not lost sight of the fact that Angola could have been living in peace for quite some time. Since the resumption of the direct negotiations the Government of Angola has repeatedly displayed its continued resolve to reach a peaceful settlement.

In this draft resolution the Council is about to decide to keep open its options of reinforcing current sanctions should UNITA fail to cooperate for the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks.

We earnestly hope, however, that UNITA will play a constructive role. The interest of the Angolan people in the cause of peace will be best served if UNITA becomes decisively engaged in the peace process.

It is clear to the delegation of Brazil that the draft resolution before us this afternoon constitutes another crucial attempt to enhance the prospects for a prompt and successful political settlement for Angola. For my delegation, an essential element in this draft resolution is the reiteration of the Council's support for a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola to foster the peace process and advance the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz". In this connection, we strongly encourage the Secretary-General to proceed with his contingency planning for prompt action, to be taken as soon as a peace settlement is agreed upon.

My delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution in the real expectation that when we return to the issue of Angola we shall be turning our attention to determining how an expanded United Nations presence can best contribute to a comprehensive peace settlement.

Mr. Cárdenas (Argentina) *(interpretation from Spanish)*: The Security Council is once again considering the situation in Angola. Generally speaking, the Lusaka peace talks appear to be on the right track and, according to the very detailed report submitted to us by the Secretary-General, the outstanding issues concerning national reconciliation can be resolved if the Government

of Angola and UNITA approach them realistically and with the necessary political will.

However, we note with concern the re-emergence of military operations throughout Angola, which will not only affect the negotiations, but will exacerbate the grave humanitarian situation of the people there. We therefore share the Secretary-General's concern about the high number of civilian victims, the population's suffering and the destruction of property and infrastructure, all of which are devastating for Angolan society.

It is therefore essential for the parties to bear in mind that the only viable way out of the conflict is by peaceful means and through negotiation. We therefore urge the Government of Angola and UNITA to cease hostilities immediately.

The Argentine Republic, as a country that is contributing military observers and civilian police to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), is following this situation very closely, and is pleased that, as the draft resolution demonstrates, the international community is not failing in its commitment towards Angola. However, the continuation and strengthening of this support are conditional upon a clear demonstration of the parties' sincere determination to achieve a lasting peace. In the absence of any such determination, any effort on the part of the international community will be in vain because the responsibility for the success of this process lies with the parties themselves.

This is why the Security Council, in the draft resolution, requests the Secretary-General to report - before the mandate of UNAVEM II, which we are extending today for one month, runs out - on the continued will of the parties to achieve agreement, and that will be taken into account in any future decisions on Angola.

The willingness of the United Nations to increase its presence through an increase in UNAVEM II's strength is clear. However, any such increase must be preceded by a successful conclusion to the Lusaka peace talks.

My delegation commends the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, of the three States observers to the peace process in Angola, of the Organization of African Unity and of some neighbouring States, in particular, Zambia, to try to find a solution, as soon as possible, to the Angolan crisis.

We also acknowledge the humanitarian efforts that have been made, and we urge States, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to go on providing assistance, particularly now, when the need for humanitarian assistance of various kinds is increasing.

Before I conclude, once again my delegation appeals to the parties to conclude the negotiations towards achieving peace and justice in a united Angola.

Mr. Bizimana (Rwanda) *(interpretation from French)*: My delegation expresses its deep gratitude to the Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, for his tireless efforts and his thorough report on the progress achieved in the Lusaka talks and on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola.

The Rwandese delegation also pays tribute to the Government of Zambia, to the three observer States, to the countries in the subregion and to the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, as well as the staff of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), for their constant efforts to bring about a settlement of the situation in Angola.

We extend our special thanks to the representatives of the three observer States who kindly agreed to meet with the members of the Council and helped us in our consideration of the current situation.

My delegation reiterates the importance it attaches to the ongoing peace process in Angola. In this respect, we note with satisfaction that since the publication of the latest report of the Secretary-General major progress has been made in the Lusaka talks on outstanding issues, particularly those involving the electoral process.

My delegation, however, is still concerned by the slow pace of progress on the other issues, particularly those to do with national reconciliation and the future mandate of the United Nations in Angola, matters on which no consensus has yet been reached.

In this context, we hope that the two parties will display the necessary flexibility, and a heightened sense of their responsibilities, to arrive at a speedy settlement that will make it possible for the current crisis to be resolved.

In this regard, we appreciate the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Angola, which has accepted the proposals put forward through the

mediation - that is, the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the States observers of the peace process in Angola - and urge UNITA to act similarly, without delay, to ensure that the ongoing peace talks come to a successful conclusion soon.

My delegation, which welcomes the progress made in the Lusaka talks, is still, however, concerned about the continuing fighting throughout Angola and the heavy losses it has caused in both human and material terms.

Since the continuing hostilities affect the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance, my delegation joins in the appeal to the parties to put an end to their military operations. The parties to the conflict should also desist from any action that might impede the provision of humanitarian aid and hinder the free movement of humanitarian assistance personnel. We believe that the cooperation of the parties in this respect is necessary because in some places the civilian population is on the brink of famine as a result of the prevailing lack of security.

My delegation therefore calls on the international community to increase its assistance of all kinds in order to come to grips with the enormous need for humanitarian assistance. My delegation, which has always supported the peace process in Angola, welcomes the fact that the Council has once again come out in favour of expanding the United Nations presence in Angola, as soon as a comprehensive peace settlement has been agreed, and notes with satisfaction the planning activities undertaken by the Secretary-General and by UNAVEM II in anticipation of such a settlement.

In this light, my delegation will join the other members of the Council in adopting the draft resolution, extending the mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 June 1994. In supporting the draft resolution, we would stress that this extension of UNAVEM II's mandate by one month should not be interpreted as a disengagement by the United Nations from Angola, but, rather, as a step designed to bring the negotiating process to a successful conclusion as soon as possible.

Mr. Yáñez Barnuevo (Spain) *(interpretation from Spanish):* The draft resolution before the Security Council, which the Spanish delegation supports, extends the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) only to 30 June 1994. The significance of the decision the Council is about to take should be stressed: it means that the international community is running out of patience over the prolongation of the Lusaka peace talks and the resumption of hostilities in different parts of Angolan territory.

In fact, confidence is dwindling among Council members that the pending issues in the Lusaka talks can be resolved, issues having to do with national reconciliation on the basis of the proposals made by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the three observer States to the Angolan peace process. We welcome the Government of Angola's formal acceptance of those proposals, and we urge UNITA to do the same as soon as possible.

A month from now the Council will once again consider, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, the state of the Lusaka peace talks and the political will displayed by the parties, with a view to achieving lasting peace. The Council's consideration on that occasion must be exhaustive and, if warranted, must assign responsibility to the party whose attitude is delaying a process that should have been concluded long ago.

The renewed and future commitment of the international community to Angola depends, now more than ever before, on the attitude and the will of the Angolan parties, and this opportunity given them in the home stretch of the peace process is a test of that attitude and that will.

Spain is particularly concerned about the military situation on the ground, given the spread of fighting throughout the territory of Angola, which is worsening the humanitarian situation, to the detriment of civilians and the delivery of relief assistance. Let us not forget that as a direct or indirect result of the prolongation of the conflict, hundreds of people continue to die each day in Angola. This is one more reason to recall, as does the draft resolution on which we are about to vote, the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the measures imposed on UNITA by resolution 864 (1993). We also hope that the relevant Sanctions Committee will duly investigate the allegations made here today by the representative of Angola.

The Angolan people need the efforts of the international community to heal the wounds of war. We therefore consider especially important the mediating work carried out by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Beye, by the three observer States to the Peace Process - Portugal, the United States and the

Russian Federation - and also by the Organization of African Unity and by neighbouring countries - Zambia in particular. We encourage them to continue on this path, redoubling their efforts at this culminating point in the Lusaka talks, so that Angola can finally come into the current that is carrying the entire southern African region into the stream of peace, reconciliation, reconstruction and development.

The President: I now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/1994/628, as orally revised, in its provisional form.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution, as orally revised, in its provisional form, has thus been adopted unanimously as resolution 922 (1994).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. Mérimée (France) *(interpretation from French):* My delegation voted in favour of resolution 922 (1994), which extends the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for one month, until 30 June 1994.

My delegation wishes to express the urgency it attaches to the parties' conclusion of the negotiations between the Government of Angola and UNITA, which began more than six months ago. We understand that those negotiations are nearing an end. We also understand that the last remaining points of discussion are of particular difficulty, since they concern UNITA's participation in the government and administration of the country. We are pleased that the Government of Angola has decided today to accept the proposals of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in order that an agreement can soon be reached.

France wishes to congratulate Mr. Blondin Beye and the three States observers to the negotiations for their unwavering efforts to achieve this result. We now hope that the proposals will be considered by UNITA in a spirit of openness and with a desire for conclusion. We await with interest the report on this subject to be submitted by the Secretary-General by the end of June.

My country hopes that the Government of Angola and UNITA will now, at this decisive moment, prove their responsibility by reaching a complete and definitive agreement that can be speedily implemented. For this reason we call upon the parties to put an end, as soon as possible, to the hostilities that have been resumed in different parts of the country, seriously impeding the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In adopting resolution 903 (1994) on 16 March last, the Council showed its readiness to accompany the peace process in its initial phase if there was a solid agreement between the Government of Angola and UNITA, and that readiness is reaffirmed in today's resolution. My country, for its part, will not hesitate to reconsider the United Nations presence and the deployment of supplemental "Blue Helmets" if the parties cannot manage to agree.

Last week the Council adopted a resolution lifting sanctions against South Africa. Years ago it assisted Namibia in its accession to independence. In Mozambique, there will soon be elections that we hope will put a definitive end to the division of that country so long torn by war. Southern Africa, thus, has in recent years seen significant developments that will consolidate its stability and progress. France therefore calls on Angola, which is of the same region, not to shun this historic process.

Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China) *(interpretation from Chinese):* The resolution we have just adopted on extension of the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) shows that the international community wishes to continue its efforts for an early restoration of peace and stability in Angola so that the Angolan people will enjoy happiness again.

Since the Lusaka peace talks on 15 November last year, the two Angolan parties have reached agreements on a number of complicated military matters and have partially resolved the issue of national reconciliation. These are encouraging developments. The Angolan question has long remained unsolved, and six months have passed since the Lusaka peace talks started. Yet the two parties, for various reasons, are unable to remove

the last obstacle and bring the man-made disaster in Angola to an end.

The Chinese delegation is of the view that the key to an early and appropriate solution to the Angolan question lies in the hands of the Angolan parties themselves, which should understand that their conflict can never be resolved by military means and that they must therefore show the necessary political will and adopt a practical and flexible attitude in their negotiations so as to realize national reconciliation at an early date and settle the related questions.

The favourable vote by the Chinese delegation shows that we will, as always, continue to support the Angolan peace process with profound sympathy for the sufferings of the Angolan people. Meanwhile, we also hope that this resolution will send a clear message to the parties concerned that time is running out and that they should, in full cooperation with UNAVEM II, act in their national interest, cease forthwith all military actions and comprehensively implement the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant Security Council resolutions so as to create favourable conditions for an early and comprehensive agreement on national reconciliation and restoration of peace and stability in Angola.

Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom): The resolution we have just adopted extends the mandate of UNAVEM II for just one month. This unusual step reflects the firm and unanimous view of the Council that it is now urgent for the parties to finalize a comprehensive settlement of the Angolan crisis. Much progress has been made to date, and we commend the parties, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three Observer States for their efforts.

The one major issue outstanding, that of national reconciliation, has already been under discussion for several months. The Special Representative and the representatives of the Observer States have the full backing of this Council in their efforts to resolve it. We warmly welcome the acceptance without reservation by the Government of Angola of the proposals they have put to them. We call upon UNITA quickly to follow suit so that a comprehensive settlement plan can be agreed before the end of June.

We remind the parties that, although the Council has once again stated its readiness in principle to consider the expansion of UNAVEM II to its previous level if an agreement is reached in Lusaka, the patience of the international community is not limitless. If no settlement is reached by the end of June the Council will be compelled to reconsider the future role of the United Nations in Angola. And UNITA, in considering its response to this resolution must bear in mind that the Council, in the resolution, has reiterated its readiness to consider at any time further measures against UNITA if it is not cooperating in efforts to achieve a peaceful solution in good faith.

We share the concern expressed by the Secretary-General about the resurgence of fighting throughout Angola which has resulted in continued heavy loss of life and destruction of property, made more difficult the distribution of much-needed humanitarian relief and had a negative impact on the talks in Lusaka. Reports indicate that fighting has continued over the weekend in Kuito, Malange and Huambo, resulting in further casualties and suspension of aid flights. The Council, in its resolution 903 (1994), adopted two months ago, demanded the cessation of all offensive military actions. Regrettably, the parties have not complied, which is why the Council has repeated that demand in the resolution just adopted. It really must now be heeded. Continued fighting would not bode well for the Council's consideration of the United Nations future role in underpinning the comprehensive settlement plan we hope the Special Representative will achieve before the end of June.

Mr. Vorontsov (Russian Federation): The Russian Federation is deeply concerned by the complex military, political and humanitarian situation in Angola. We were alarmed by the fact that at the negotiations in Lusaka agreement on questions linked to national reconciliation dragged on for more than two months; this delayed progress towards concluding a comprehensive peace agreement.

This is why Russia would now like to express great satisfaction in connection with the positive answer of the Government of the Republic of Angola to the compromise proposal of the mediator. We believe that this step creates the necessary basis for a solution in the now rather short time period of the remaining issues on the agenda and for a successful conclusion of a political settlement to the Angolan crisis.

It is important that this positive example now be followed by UNITA as well.

The Russian Federation supported the resolution on Angola just adopted by the Security Council which provides for a one-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II). We believe that the resolution sends to the Angolan parties a very clear signal concerning the need immediately to demonstrate at the negotiations in Lusaka, which have now entered upon a critical stage, the necessary political will and maximum flexibility for the speedy achievement of a comprehensive peace agreement.

This would allow the Security Council in a timely manner to prepare an adequate course of further action. We cannot allow the process of a peaceful settlement in Angola to mark time, let alone deteriorate. It is also important that the Security Council in its resolution unequivocally reaffirmed the possibility of the adoption of additional measures against UNITA since its actions now will to a great extent determine the rapid and successful conclusion of the negotiating process and the establishment of lasting peace and harmony in Angola.

In the light of the reports that are being received concerning violations of the embargo established by the Security Council on delivery of weapons to UNITA - and facts here that have been cited in the statement of the representative of Angola at this meeting are of greatest concern to us - we believe there is a need to step up the work of the Committee of the Security Council established under resolution 864 (1993) and the facts cited by the representative of Angola must become the subject of careful consideration by that Committee.

For its part Russia, acting together with the other observer countries of the negotiations and with the Secretary-General's Special Representative, intends to do all in its power to ensure the speedy success of negotiations in Lusaka and a political settlement to the Angolan conflict on the basis of the Bicesse agreements and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The President: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Nigeria.

The situation in Angola as it relates to the ongoing peace process now stands at the crossroads. The time for decision has indeed come and cannot be further postponed. At no time has it become more obvious than now that for the peace process to move forward both parties in Angola - but particularly UNITA - must demonstrate greater flexibility, realism and political will at the Lusaka talks.

This is essential in order that all the issues relating to national reconciliation - the last of the remaining core issues impeding the conclusion of a general peace agreement - can be successfully concluded. The human and material costs of procrastination and delay because of differences over the spoils of office and the distribution of portfolios can no longer be justified. It is time that the ordinary people of Angola are allowed by their leaders to enjoy their legitimate rights to peace and development.

While we welcome the latest report of the Secretary-General (S/1004/611), the Government of Nigeria is gravely concerned at the resurgence of military operations throughout the territory of Angola which has not helped to build the confidence and the goodwill needed to speed up the process of political settlement. In our view, decades of military confrontation ought to be sufficient to persuade the parties in Angola that it is indeed futile to continue to seek military solutions to this conflict. The dreadful spectacle of 19 April, referred to in the Secretary-General's report, where the Malange Airport was continuously shelled while a World Food Programme aircraft was unloading humanitarian supplies was not only an affront to the noble humanitarian efforts in Angola but also an attempt to escalate the tempo of general insecurity and increase the hardships and suffering of the people in that country.

The current report of the Secretary-General duly reflects the precarious humanitarian situations in Angola as three-fold. First, while the humanitarian situation continues to improve in those areas which have been receiving food, medical and other types of relief assistance over the past four to six months, regular and substantial relief deliveries are still needed to sustain the improvement. Secondly, the momentum has to be further increased to respond to the needs of areas where humanitarian activities are ongoing but are greatly hampered by lack of access by road and by other logistical constraints. Thirdly, the humanitarian needs of recently assessed areas must be urgently met to avert starvation in these new areas.

The resolution we have just adopted and of which my delegation voted in favour represents a constructive effort on the part of the international community to respond to the need on the ground in Angola and to facilitate the peace process. Three points in the resolution are worth noting. First, by renewing the mandate of UNAVEM II, the United Nations underlines the abiding concern of the international community for

Angola, but by extending it for a one-month period only, rather than the three months recommended by the Secretary-General, the international community underscores the fact that time is running out on the parties in Angola and that it is therefore time that they act constructively and decisively to achieve a prompt political settlement of their conflict.

Secondly, while reaffirming its readiness to consider promptly any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola in the event a comprehensive peace settlement is reached at the Lusaka talks, the resolution underscores the Security Council's intention to reconsider the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement is not reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate.

Thirdly, in addition to deploring the worsening humanitarian situation in Angola and those acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts and inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief workers, the Security Council strongly appeals to States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs.

We cannot end this statement without joining the Secretary-General, who, in his report, pays tribute to and commended the untiring efforts of the three observer States, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Blondin Beye, and to the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Chris Garba. Their efforts have contributed significantly to the promise, although not yet the reality, of peace in Angola.

Finally, my delegation commends the Government of Angola for the bold new concessions and offers which it has made to UNITA and about which the Permanent Representative of Angola has just extensively briefed this Council. We hope that UNITA will respond favourably to these latest offers by the Government and thereby facilitate the prompt conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks. As a brotherly country in which Nigeria places considerable confidence, Angola desperately needs to achieve peace and to begin as soon as possible its programme of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. My country stands ready now as we have done in the past to assist Angola's return to the path of nation-building.

I now resume my function as President of the Council.

There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3384/Corr.1

Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

Provisional

3384th Meeting
Tuesday, 31 May 1994, 3.30 p.m.
New York

Corrigendum

Page 10, second column

Second paragraph should read

Indeed, during this countdown the Council expects that the pending issues in the Lusaka talks, having to do with national reconciliation, can be resolved on the basis of the proposals made by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the three observer States to the Angolan peace process. We welcome the Government of Angola's formal acceptance of those proposals, and we urge UNITA to do the same as soon as possible.

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